

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *SENECIO* (ASTERACEAE) FROM MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Senecio* are described from México: *S. ritovegana* B.L. Turner, from Sinaloa and western Chihuahua (related to *S. parryi* A. Gray); and *S. sandersii* B.L. Turner, from Sonora and western Chihuahua (related to *S. lemmonii* A. Gray).

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Senecioneae, *Senecio*, México, systematics

Routine identification of species in connection with a treatment of the tribe Senecioneae for México has occasioned the following novelties.

SENECIO RITOVEGANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Sinaloa: Mpio. Badiraguato, 15 km N of Surutato on the road to Sta. Rita, pine-oak forests, 2000-2200 m, 9 Dec 1987, *Rito Vega 2550* (with F. Hernández & A. Hernández) (HOLOTYPE: TEX!)

Similis *S. parryi* A. Gray sed caulibus foliisque sparsim aut moderate glandulosis-pubescentibus (vice folii dense pilosi-viscidi), indumento plerumque 2.5 mm alto (vice 0.8-1.5 mm longi), involucri moderate capitatis-glandulosis (vice dense villosi), bracteis exterioribus interioribus 1/2 plo longioribus aut minus (vice 1/2 plo longiorum aut magis).

Erect annual herbs 30-80 cm high. Stems moderately to densely glandular-pubescent. Leaves clasping, linear-lanceolate to oblanceolate, gradually to somewhat abruptly reduced upwards. Midstem leaves 7-14 cm long, 1.0-2.5 cm wide, sparsely to densely glandular-pubescent, irregularly serrate. Heads 5-20, arranged in rather flat-topped or rounded, very open, terminal cymes, the ultimate peduncles glandular-pubescent, mostly 2-4 cm long. Involucres broadly campanulate, ca. 1 cm high, 1.5 cm wide (pressed); principal bracts linear-lanceolate, tufted apically, glandular-pubescent with mostly short stipitate-glandular hairs 0.2 mm long or less. Outer bracts (the calyculus) of 10 or more spreading bracts 3-5 mm long. Ray florets ca. 13, the ligules yellow, 6-10 mm long, ca. 1 mm wide. Disk florets numerous (100+).

the corollas yellow, ca. 8 mm long, the limb ca. 4 mm long, glabrous; lobes 5, the outer surfaces smooth or nearly so. Achenes cylindric, ca. 3 mm long, densely short-strigose throughout, the pappus of numerous readily deciduous, slender bristles 7-10 mm long.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. Chihuahua: La Reforma (Rancho Quemado), 108° 55' W × 28° 05' 30" N, 1800 m, 7-9 Nov 1986, *Howell et al.* 724 (TEX).

When first received, this plant was tentatively identified as *Senecio parryi*. The latter is typified by material collected in Coahuila, México, just across the Río Grande from the Big Bend Region of trans-Pecos Texas. In my opinion, *S. parryi* is largely confined to the Chihuahuan Desert habitats of northern Coahuila and closely adjacent Chihuahua, although the name has been applied to plants from the Sonoran Desert regions which I have described here as *S. ritovegana*. These two taxa differ by a number of features, as noted in my diagnosis, and are not likely to be confused either among themselves or with yet other species.

It is a pleasure to name this species for Sr. Rito Vega, botanist working out of the Univ. of Sinaloa, Culiacán, Sinaloa, an exceptionally skilled field collector.

SENECIO SANDERSII B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 2. TYPE: MEXICO. Sonora: Mpio. Alamos, NE slope of Sierra de Alamos, Cañon de Huerta, on Chalaton Trail from Alamos (108° 59' W × 26° 59' N), ca. 1000 m, 16 Oct 1992, *A.C. Sanders 13075* (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *S. lemmonii* A Gray sed differt caulibus plerumque simplicibus et non ramosis, indumento glanduloso en caulibus capitulisque, involucris parvioribus (7-8 mm altis vice 8-10 mm altis) et bracteis singulia involucrorum caespitosis.

Perennial simple-stemmed herbs to 1 m high. Midstems green, moderately glandular-pubescent to nearly glabrous, the vestiture ca. 0.15 mm high. Leaves numerous and gradually reduced upward. Midstem leaves sessile, clasping, mostly linear-lanceolate, 8-10 cm long, 0.5-1.5 cm wide, sparsely glandular-pubescent to nearly glabrous, the margins irregularly dentate, the apices acute. Heads 5-9, arranged terminal in stiffly erect flat-topped cymes, the ultimate peduncles mostly 1-2 cm long, glandular-pubescent to nearly glabrous. Involucres campanulate, 7-8 mm high, ca. 6 mm wide (pressed); bracts 13-21, linear-lanceolate, sparsely glandular-pubescent to glabrate, the apices lanceolate to apiculate, tufted, reddish or not; calyculus of 5-8 linear-lanceolate, appressed bracts 2-3 mm long. Ray florets 6-8, the ligules yellow, 6-8 mm long, ca. 1.5 mm wide; disk florets 20-40, glabrous, the corollas 5-lobed, yellow, sparsely warty on the exterior, if at all. Achenes (immature), densely short-pubescent throughout; pappus of numerous white, readily detached slender bristles 5-6 mm long.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTION EXAMINED: MEXICO. Chihuahua: Nabogame (108° 59' W × 28° 30' N), 1800 m, 20 Sep 1987, *J.E. Leferriere 1195* (TEX).



Figure 1. *Senecio ritovegana* from holotype.

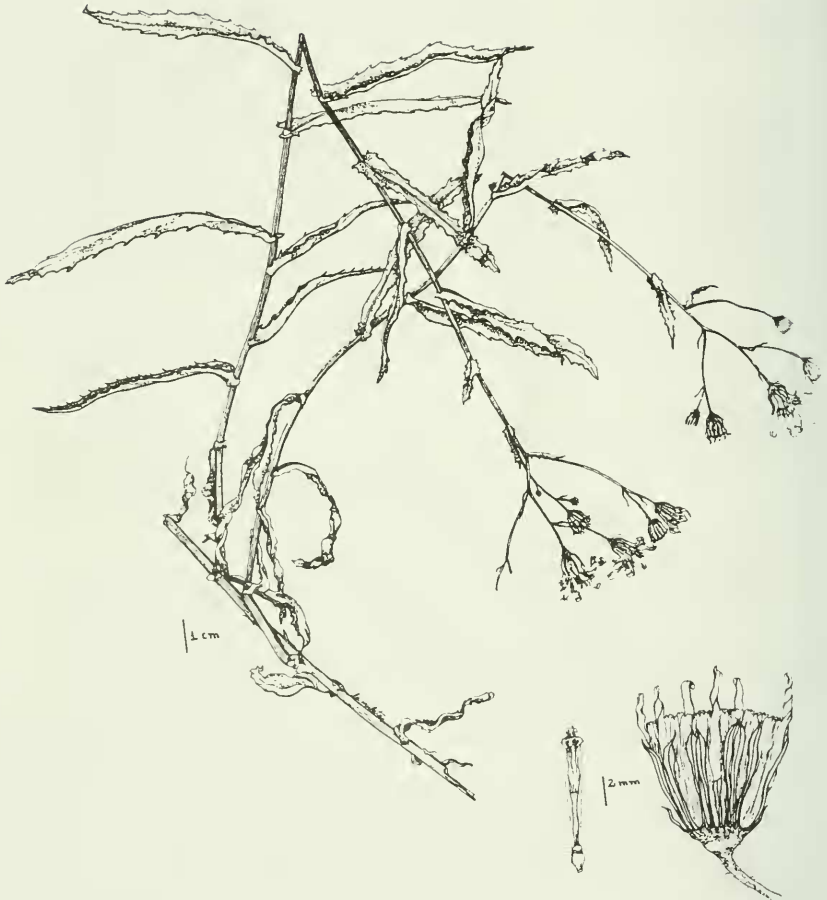


Figure 2. *Senecio sandersii* from holotype.

Senecio sandersii is superficially similar to *S. lemmonii* A. Gray, the latter occurring primarily in upper Baja California del Norte, Sonora, and closely adjacent California and Arizona (whence the type). It differs from *S. lemmonii* in having simple, mostly unbranched stems, glandular vestiture on both stems and involucre, smaller heads (involucre 7-8 mm high vs. 8-10 mm high), and tufted involucral bracts.

The collection from Chihuahua, cited above, was originally identified as *Senecio lemmonii*. It differs from type material in having nearly glabrous stems and leaves, the latter having pronounced basal auricles, otherwise the two accessions are very similar.

It is a pleasure to name this taxon for its principal collector, A.C. Sanders, well known collector in the Rfo Mayo Region of northwestern México, working out of the University of California, Riverside.

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